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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

## *Haiti – Earthquake*

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

October 8, 2010

*Note: The last fact sheet was dated October 1, 2010.*

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of September 27, international humanitarian agencies had constructed nearly 16,000 transitional shelters (t-shelters) in earthquake-affected areas of Haiti. In addition, as of October 7, USAID/OFDA grantees had reported completing 6,858 t-shelters—nearly 43 percent of the international total—and an additional 676 USAID/OFDA-funded t-shelters are currently under construction.
- Teams of engineers from the habitability assessment project funded by USAID/OFDA, the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), and the World Bank continue to assess buildings throughout earthquake-affected areas. As of October 5, teams from the Government of Haiti (GoH) Ministry of Public Works, Transport, and Communication; the U.N. Office for Project Services; and USAID/OFDA grantee the Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF), working with Miyamoto International, had assessed 278,854 buildings out of an estimated 350,000 to 400,000 total buildings that require habitability assessments. Teams of engineers are currently assessing more than 2,000 structures per day, and Miyamoto International projects that engineers will complete the habitability assessment by the end of November.
- Assessment figures indicated that 51 percent of houses are “green,” or safe for habitation, with another 26 percent classified as “yellow,” indicating that houses could be made safe with repairs, and the remaining 23 percent deemed “red,” or unsafe for habitation and requiring major repairs or demolition; 1 percent remained in process.
- On October 2, a joint assessment team traveled to areas of Sud, Grande Anse, and Nippes departments affected by heavy rains on October 1 that killed eight people and temporarily displaced 330 others, according to the U.N. Development Program (UNDP). The team reported that all displaced individuals had returned to houses or reported plans to do so imminently. An October 4 multi-cluster rapid assessment indicated a need for hygiene kits and seeds for affected populations. In response, UNDP has identified organizations with contingency stocks for distribution in the area.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
<b>Estimated Deaths</b>	230,000 <sup>1</sup>	GoH – February 15
<b>Verified Number of Displaced Individuals in Settlements</b>	1.2 million	IOM <sup>2</sup> – August 31
<b>Estimated Affected Population</b>	3 million	U.N. – January 15

### FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

**Total FY 2011 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Haiti for the Earthquake.....\$509,610**  
**Total FY 2011 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Haiti for the Earthquake.....\$509,610**

### CONTEXT

- On January 12 at 1653 hours local time, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck southern Haiti. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the earthquake’s epicenter was located 10 miles southwest of the capital Port-au-Prince, West Department. The earthquake killed an estimated 230,000 people and affected approximately 3 million others, according to the GoH. On January 13, U.S. Ambassador to Haiti Kenneth H. Merten declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. In response, the U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$1.2 billion to meet humanitarian needs in Haiti in FY 2010, including nearly \$658 million from USAID. The USAID contribution comprises nearly \$368 million from USAID/OFDA, nearly \$173 million from USAID’s Office of Food for Peace, \$67 million from USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives, more than \$47 million from USAID/Haiti, and \$3 million from USAID/Dominican Republic.
- During the months following the earthquake, humanitarian efforts met the immediate needs of earthquake-affected populations by providing safe drinking water, food, household items, shelter assistance, sanitation facilities, and health services. USAID continues to work closely with other USG agencies, the GoH, international organizations, the U.N., and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to coordinate ongoing efforts and facilitate the transition

<sup>1</sup> Death estimates vary.

<sup>2</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM)

from emergency relief activities to recovery operations, while preparing to respond to potential further deterioration in humanitarian conditions during the rainy and hurricane seasons.

### ***Shelter and Settlements***

- During a September 30 meeting, Miyamoto International reported plans to begin repairs to yellow-marked houses during the coming week. With support from Miyamoto International, PADF has trained 250 engineers and 150 masons to carry out yellow house repairs. PADF also has conducted more than 2,000 repair assessments to identify structural damage and appropriate repair methods.
- Miyamoto International estimated the cost of repairing a structure deemed yellow at between \$1,000 and \$2,000 and noted that repair teams can render a structure habitable in one day. Initial field assessments indicate that up to three families occupy each structure.
- On October 5, USAID/OFDA Haiti Program Office staff visited the Avenue Poupelard neighborhood of Port-au-Prince to assess ongoing progress on shelter activities by USAID/OFDA grantee CHF International. CHF International is working to provide housing to approximately 1,300 families in Avenue Poupelard through yellow house repairs and t-shelter construction as part of a neighborhood-based approach to facilitate returns to areas of origin and re-establish pre-earthquake social and economic structures.
- USAID/OFDA staff noted that large plots of land had been cleared since previous visits to Avenue Poupelard. The progress was in part due to CHF International negotiations with local landowners to arrange strategic building demolitions to improve access to the interior of the neighborhood, thereby accelerating the rubble removal process.
- In much of Avenue Poupelard, residents are living in temporary shelters constructed on the rubble of former houses. To clear rubble from those sites and provide shelter while houses undergo demolition or repair, CHF International houses residents in a small group of t-shelters known as “hotels,” built on land temporarily loaned by local landowners. In exchange, CHF International removes rubble from landowners’ plots, saving landowners a significant cost in return for temporary use of their land.

### ***Protection***

- During an October 6 meeting with the USAID/OFDA protection advisor, the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster coordinator noted that a mapping of GBV referral services is currently underway. The mapping exercise is designed to identify organizations providing GBV services by type, assess the quality of services, and provide more complete information for GBV referral cards. The sub-cluster distributes referral cards to community workers and local and international NGOs to facilitate survivor access to appropriate medical, psychosocial, and legal services.
- The GBV Sub-Cluster works through members to provide training on the GBV referral system to camp management staff; however, USAID/OFDA staff noted a need to scale up the effort and reach more camp managers.
- USAID/OFDA grantee the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), the GBV Sub-Cluster lead agency, also reported exploring options for the establishment of safe shelters for GBV survivors in Port-au-Prince and other earthquake-affected areas, including Jacmel municipality in Southeast Department.

### ***Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)***

- The Multi-Cluster Mitigation Task Force, led by the CCCM Cluster, is reassessing settlement sites previously identified as at high risk for flooding to ascertain impacts of the September 24 storm. The task force noted that the storm had less effect on camps where humanitarian partners had initiated mitigation measures than on camps where no mitigation work has occurred.
- The CCCM Cluster Capacity Building Training Unit continues to provide training on camp management topics to humanitarian partners, including NGOs, GoH representatives, and the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). As of September 30, the unit had completed a total of 65 training sessions, including 44 in Port-au-Prince and 21 in other affected areas, reaching a total of 1,470 individuals.

**USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR THE EARTHQUAKE**

<b>FY 2011</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
	Logistics and Relief Commodities		\$509,610
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$509,610</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$509,610</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of October 8, 2010

**PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Haiti may be available at [www.oneresponse.info/disasters/haiti](http://www.oneresponse.info/disasters/haiti) and [www.usaid.gov/haiti](http://www.usaid.gov/haiti).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID: [www.usaid.gov/haiti](http://www.usaid.gov/haiti)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)